

development, but to make it possible for the farmer to obtain loans in many cases where credit is not now available even on good security at any price.

To make a thorough investigation of the subject, the governor has appointed a commission of five members, consisting of Dr. Elwood Mead, professor of Rural Institutions, University of California, and for many years in active charge of rural credits and land settlement operations in Australia; Dr. David P. Barrows, dean of the Faculties of the University of California; Col. Harris Weinstock, member of the Industrial Accident Commission of California, and one of the representatives of this state on the Commission on Rural Credits and Agricultural Finance that made a study tour of Europe in 1913; State Senator William E. Brown of Los Angeles, and Mortimer Fleishhacker, a prominent financier of San Francisco. This commission will prepare recommendations to be submitted to the next legislature.

The constitution as it at present exists makes it impossible for the legislature to enact a law providing for an effective rural credits system. The purpose of Constitutional Amendment No. 17 is to untie the hands of the legislators so as to enable them to enact a law that will be constitutional as well as effective. The amendment as presented is sufficient to permit the enactment of a practical and efficient rural credits law.

FRANK H. GOULD, Chairman.

A. L. COWELL, Secretary.

Room 264 Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

EDUCATION AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Palace of Education at the Exposition continues to be the center of educational conferences. The Public Health exhibits, particularly those of the U. S. Public Health Service and the Health Department of Pennsylvania, have drawn crowds of interested observers.

The attendance in the section of the California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis last month was over 15,000.

The exhibit has carried home a message to two large groups of people:

1. It has made the Californians conscious of their own high death-rate from the "white plague," because one-fourth of all the deaths in this State are from tuberculosis. Thirty per cent. of these deaths are among native born, and it has made the Californians realize their own needs for adequate care for people in the first stages of the disease. It has also made the visitors conscious of the great burden imposed upon California by the non-resident indigent patient. Hundreds of visitors have commented on it, and steps are already well on foot for the introduction of federal legislation.

The new law in this State—to raise the standard of the tuberculosis wards in county hospitals—is receiving serious consideration in a number of counties.

The open-air school movement continues to grow. Five years ago only \$10,000 was spent in open-air schools. Last year \$300,000 was the total in the United States. These schools are more than open-window rooms; they are not only intended for the child suffering from tuberculosis, but for the child whose attendance is irregular through sickness, and who is not strong enough to be in a regular class-room. Rest and special food is given these children.

Last year a boy who had enjoyed the opportunity of attending an open-air school in Chicago, came in one morning with another little boy, who wished to be a candidate for admittance into

the school. "How sick does a feller have to be before he could get in this here school?" he asked the school doctor. This, in itself, ought to make us sit up and take notice of the large group of children who have not the physical strength to keep up in a regular school room, and who need the fresh air, sunshine and rest that the open-air school provides.

The tuberculosis death-rate is highest among laborers; nearly 75 per cent. of the deaths occur in families where the income is less than \$1000 a year. This proves the necessity for adequate county hospital facilities, so that care and treatment may be given them.

Los Angeles is now running eight clinics a week, with 12 nurses soon to be put in the field. San Francisco, through its Tuberculosis Association, has asked for \$40,000 for a tuberculosis division in the health department. Stockton has a splendid new dispensary, as has San Diego. Each has a nurse to look after patients. Pasadena will soon have a new dispensary. Riverside, through its committee on tuberculosis, is to have an open-air school for children who are not well enough to be in a regular class-room. In another school some intensive work in general public work will be given the children and their parents.

Meanwhile, in New York the movement for a clean bill of health has extended into a field that has long been neglected. The City Board of Health has notified the 4500 hotels and restaurants, with their 90,000 handlers of food, that all cooks and waiters must be supplied with certificates, guaranteeing their freedom from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and other communicable diseases.

Now, stop and think. If there is any person who, by virtue of his calling ought to be free from contagious or infectious diseases, it is the person who handles food for others' consumption. The day is not far distant when health, a clear eye, good skin, good teeth and personal cleanliness will be necessary assets in any occupation. Then we may watch the declining death-rate in tuberculosis.

AUDITORS' REPORTS FOR 1914.

McLAREN, GOODE & CO.

Certified Public Accountants.

San Francisco, Cal., January 26, 1915.

Medical Society of the State of California,
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:

We have audited the accounts of the Medical Society of the State of California for the year 1914, and we annex hereto Analysis of Cash Receipts and Cash Disbursements for the year, showing totals by months.

The balance with the Union Trust Company of San Francisco at December 31, 1914, amounting to \$823.26, has been verified. The volume of bank transactions for the year was as follows:

January 1, 1914, balance.....	\$ 290.10
Deposited during 1914, as per statement	
of cash receipts.....	23,844.74

\$24,134.84

Less checks drawn during 1914, as per	
statement of cash disbursements.....	23,311.58

December 31, 1914, balance in bank.....	\$ 823.26
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The statement of the Union Trust Company of San Francisco shows a balance, as at December 31, 1914, according to their books of\$863.26

From this must be deducted check 1465, unpaid at December 31, 1914. 40.00

\$823.26 as above